THE

PENNY POST,

Containing Freſh News, Advertiſements, uſeful Hints, &c.

N° 1. MONDAY, January 9, 1769.

THOUGH I believe that health is maintained by a temperate uſe of the good things of this world, I cannot reſiſt the temptation of relateſing a ſtory which is ſomewhat contradictory.

In a cauſe before lord chief-juſtice *Holt*, two farmers diſputed about an old way over one of their grounds. To prove there had been no way formerly, a very old man was called, who, notwithſtanding his great age, appear'd ſtrong and healthy. My Lord, on hearing him ſay he remembered the grounds four ſcore and ſix years, aſked him how old he was, *ninety-ſix*, reply'd the countryman. *Ninety-ſix!* cry'd my Lord, in admiration, *and ſo ſtrong and luſty! Pray, friend, how have you lived?* Why, pleaſe you, my Lord, ſays the old man, I have lived on our country fare, chiefly on bread, butter, milk, eggs, and ſuch ſort. I was never much a fleſh-eater, and never drank any thing ſtrong in my life; no, not ſo much as ale. I never was overtaken in liquor in all my days, and was never ſick in my life." The judge, ſurprized at the account, addreſſed himſelf to the gentlemen at the bar, and greatly commended ſo rare an example of temperance, and ſet forth what bleſſings of health and long life attended it. When the witneſſes on the other ſide came to be examined, an old man ſwore that there had been an ancient way over the grounds, and that he remembered it ninety-eight years ago." *Ninety-eight?* ſays my Lord, *Why, how old are you?* —— "Come next Shrove-tide, *replies the man briſkly*, I ſhall enter on my hundred and ſixteenth year. —— *Bleſs me!* ſays my Lord, *you ſeem as healthy and vigorous as the other witneſs. You ſee again, gentlemen, the effects of temperance. Theſe men have never debauched or debilitated nature. You, old father, have lived ſuch another ſort of a life as your neighbour there.* Not I, indeed, *replied the old man, laughing*. No, no, he is a milk-ſop, but I love good ſtrong ale, and have lov'd it from my cradle. I have drank freely all my life; no man more ſo in the whole pariſh; and I have not gone to bed [illegible] many and many a year without [illegible] happy. 'Tis good ſtrong drink, my Lord, that has given me a ſtrong old age. *Nay then, gentlemen*, ſays my Lord, *I find 'tis all one, drink or drink not; and all my encomiums on temperance may be loſt upon you.*

LONDON, October 8.

Some letters from Genoa ſay, that ſhould Corſica be forced to ſubmit to the yoke of France, a great number of the iſlanders propoſe to embark with their families for N. America.

An evening paper of laſt night, has the following article---Some perſons ſay pretty peremptorily that a powerful and enterprizing monarch, the king of Pruſſia, has this ſummer viſited London in the Quaker-habit.

Oct. 10. Bets of 500 guineas to a hundred, are depending, that there will be war in Europe, if not a general one on the continent, within ten months from hence.

Letters from Italy ſay that Paoli, who, in the late engagements with the French, acted like a moſt expert

and courageous commander, appearing almoſt every where at once, very narrowly eſcaped being taken; and that even the little progreſs made by the French would not have been ſo great, but for a miſunderſtanding which unhappily reigns among his chiefs.

A few nights ago, at a certain remarkable houſe in St. James's ſtreet, a noble duke laid a wager of 200 guineas to 50, with an Iriſh gentleman, that war would be declared by Great-Britain againſt France and Spain, jointly, before the meeting of parliament.

FRESH NEWS.

By laſt Saturday-Poſt from New-York, we received the following Advices.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both houſes of Parliament, on tueſday the 8th day of November, 1768.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE opportunity which the late general election gives me of knowing, from their repreſentatives in parliament, the more immediate ſenſe of my people, has made me deſirous of meeting you as early as could be, conſiſtent with your own convenience. The ſhortneſs of the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament prevented their proſecuting the conſideration of thoſe great commercial intereſts, which had been entered upon in the preceding ſeſſion. You will, I am perſuaded, agree with me in opinion, that your deliberations on thoſe very important objects, ought to be reſumed without loſs of time; and I truſt that they will terminate in ſuch meaſures, as may be productive of the moſt conſiderable and eſſential benefits to this nation.

It would have given me great ſatisfaction, to have been able to acquaint you, that all the other powers of Europe had been as careful as I have ever been, to avoid taking any ſtep that might endanger the general tranquility. I have conſtantly received, and do ſtill receive from them, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this country. No aſſurances, however, ſhall divert my conſtant reſolution, ſteadfaſtly to attend to the general intereſts of Europe; nor ſhall any conſideration prevail upon me to ſuffer any attempt that may be made, derogatory to the honour and dignity of my crown, or injurious to the rights of my people.

At the cloſe of the laſt parliament, I expreſſed my ſatisfaction at the appearances which then induced me to believe, that ſuch of my ſubjects, as had been miſled in ſome parts of my dominions, were returning to a juſt ſenſe of their duty. But it is with equal concern that I have ſince ſeen that ſpirit of faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguiſhed, breaking out afreſh in ſome of my colonies in North-America; and in one of them, proceeding even to acts of violence, and of reſiſtance to the execution of the law; the capital town of which colony appears, by late advices, to be in a ſtate of diſobedience to all law and government; and has proceeded to meaſures ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and attended with circumſtances that manifeſt a diſpoſition to throw off their dependance on Great-Britain. On my part I have purſued every meaſure that appeared to be neceſſary for ſupporting the conſtitution and inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legiſlature. You may rely upon my ſteady perſeverance in theſe purpoſes; and I doubt not but that, with your concurrence and ſupport, I ſhall be able to defeat the miſchievous deſigns of thoſe turbulent and ſeditious perſons, who, under falſe pretences, have but too ſucceſsfully deluded numbers of my ſubjects in America; and whoſe practices, if ſuffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the moſt fatal conſequences to my colonies immediately, and, in the end, to all the dominions of my crown.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year, I have or-

dered to be laid before you, fully relying on your readineſs to grant me the neceſſary ſupplies. Indeed I cannot have a doubt of finding, in this Houſe of Commons, the ſame affectionate attachment to my perſon and government, as I have always hitherto experienced from my faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great ſatisfaction that I now find myſelf enabled to rejoice with you upon the relief which the poorer ſort of my people are now enjoying, from the diſtreſs which they had ſo long laboured under from the high price of corn. ——At the ſame time that we are bound devoutly to acknowledge, in this inſtance, the gracious interpoſition of providence, it will become us to apply the beſt precautions that human wiſdom can ſuggeſt, for guarding againſt the return of the late calamity.—— In the choice, however, of proper means for that purpoſe, you cannot proceed with two great circumſpection.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that, in all your deliberations, you keep up a ſpirit of harmony among yourſelves. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail in other points, let it appear, that wherever the intereſt of your country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an example from you, cannot fail of having the beſt effects upon the temper of my people in every part of my dominions; and can alone produce that general union among ourſelves, which will render us properly reſpected abroad, and happy at home.

From the Political Regiſter.

October 15. This day the earl of Chatham reſigned his poſt of Lord Privy Seal. Having found, in a variety of late inſtances, that his advice was diſregarded, and his influence in the ſtate at an end, he choſe to reſign. The principle now adopted and purſuing with reſpect to America, is ſaid to have been one cauſe of his reſignation.

Oct. 21. In conſequence of Lord Chatham's reſignation, the earl of Shelburne reſigned the ſeals of his office (ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department) into his Majeſty's hand into the cloſet at St. James's.

He remember'd Argyll,
What he did ere while.
He follow'd that ſtep of his Grace's,
Who ſeeing from afar,
That there muſt be a war,
Reſign'd his command and his places.

Oct. 22. The earl of Rochford, who had been ſent for from France, was made ſecretary of ſtate. Lord Weymouth was removed to Lord Shelburne's office, and Lord Rochford ſucceeded Lord Weymouth in the northern department.

Oct. 22. The earl of Egmont has been frequently applied to, both before and after Lord Chatham's reſignation, to take a department in the ſtate; but he has prudentiy declined to dance upon other people's wires, tho' ready to take a ſhare of the public burden, when joined with men of abilities.

Letter from Leghorn, October 3.

"We embarked at Antibes, on the 20th of September, and arrived ſafe at Genoa the 22d at noon. The ſame day arrived in the harbour, five tranſports full of Jeſuits from Corſica, eſcorted by two French frigates. They were not ſuffered to land, and an expreſs was ſent to France on their account. They are ſadly toſſed about. The French expedition in Corſica, does not go ſo ſmoothly as they flattered themſelves. They have loſt a good many men, and the climate will diſpatch a few more. Paoli ſtands firm to his tackle; and the Corſicans ſeem reſolved to ſtruggle hard for liberty."

Nov. 3. It is ſaid to be the reſolution of a certain great board, that the proceedings of the incendiary leaders of the diſcontended party in New-England, amount to a treaſonable offence; and that means will be taken to deal with them accordingly.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

On tuesday last, being St. John's day, by desire of his excellency, Sir Henry Moore, a charity-sermon was preached at trinity church, in this city. The rev. dr. Auchmuty, rector of trinity, delivered a most excellent discourse upon the occasion, to a polite and numerous audience. Several lodges of the ancient and hon. society of Free and Accepted Masons, properly decorated, attended divine worship. The collection was very considerable, the members of the Hiram lodge only, having contributed one hundred pounds; a seasonable relief, at this inclement season, to the poor of this city, many of whom have been in the greatest distress.

Capt. Hammond arrived here last saturday in 17 days from New-Orleans, and gives us the following account, viz. That on the beginning of November, the French inhabitants of the country part of that place, came into the city armed, where they were immediately joined by all their countrymen there, and acquainted their own governor, that unless he sent away Don John de Ulla, the Spanish governor, they were determined to put him and all his troops to death, for that they would not live under the Spanish yoke. — That the Spanish governor being made acquainted with their determination, took shelter on board a Spanish frigate lying in the River, and, on the 20th of November, he sailed for the Havannah, with all his family.

Capt. Hammond further adds, that the inhabitants in general, in New-Orleans, declare, rather than take the oath of allegiance to Spain, they will burn the city, and go over to the English.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1769.

Letter from London, October 6.

"I see, and see with much Concern, the Discontents in America increasing daily, on Account of the late Paper and Glass Act. I cannot easily conceive how this Affair will terminate. It is somewhat unlucky that another Bone of Contention should so soon succeed the late Stamp Act, which must necessarily, for some Time at least, be of considerable Prejudice to the Trade and Interest of us both. But I have often seen much Good arise from very unpromising Beginnings. And in the present Case, Matters are now come so far, that a final Settlement will probably take Place between us, whether or not America shall, in future, be subject to the Payment of Taxes imposed in Britain; and when this is agitating, you may, perhaps, obtain Relief from other Obstructions under which your Trade labours, which if greatly, and, may be, needlessly prejudicial to you, must, in Fact, be hurtful to the Mother Country; for I must and will consider our Interests as essentially the same, tho' some People would fain try to separate them."

Yesterday se'nnight Charity Sermons were preached at Christ-Church and St. Peters, for the Relief of the Poor of those Congregations, when the Collections amounted to One Hundred and Three Pounds Seventeen Shillings.

The Mayor's Court for this City, will be held at the Court-House To-morrow.

Advertisements, Articles of News, entertaining Stories, useful Hints, and other Matter which may be thought proper (or *pleasant*) to circulate in THE PENNY POST, will be thankfully received by the Printer hereof, who intends to publish it thrice a Week, —— on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. ——

EPITAPH on a Miser.

HERE lies Father SPARGES,
Who dy'd to save Charges.

Printed and Sold by BENJAMIN MECOM, *opposite the Presbyterian Meeting, in* Arch-street. —— *Price* One Penny.